LOST HEAVILY.

of Millions in Stock Trans er Stamps, ALBANY, Feb. 10 .- If the State of New York hasn't been defrauded of thousands and perhaps millions of dollars it is due more to good luck than having taken proper precautions to safeguard the interests of the State. Comptroller Martin H. Glynn has already come across something that almost borders on criminal carelessness. Whether or not any one has stock transfer tax stamps without paying for them probably will never be known; but if they haven't it wasn't because the opportunities were

not presented. The word of one man has to be taken that millions of dollars worth of stamps were destroyed. No one saw him destroy them. In investigating the manner of handling the stamps that are sold for stock transfers Comptroller Glynn says that he discovered the most happy go lucky, go as you please method that could be imagmed. He cannot say whether there have been any stamps stolen or whether any one has been profiting at the expense of

Quayle & Son had the contract to print the stamps. They have two places in this city. Their printing is done on Broadway, and on Green street they keep their stock. When Otto Kelsey was Comptroller he brought Charles M. Watkins to Albany from Penn Yan and placed him in charge of the stamps. His salary was \$2,500. When Comptroller Glynn assumed office the position held by Watkins being noncompetitive, Mr. Glynn put in a friend and this accounts for the rather loose way of handling the stamps being discovered.

The stamps at first were printed on ordinary stock paper. Comptroller Wilson found that they had been duplicated and washed and about \$200,000 was lost to the State. After this the Comptroller decided that the stamps should be printed on a special paper, which he had manufactured for the purpose and which could not be duplicated. The Bank of Manhattan of New York city was made the distributing agent for the stamps in New York city, and under the contract with Quayle & Son the printer was to furnish the paper and deliver the printed stamps to the Manhattan Bank. Though a new contract was not entered into until December 21 last, nine days before Comptroller Wilson retired from office, Comptroller Glynn says Quayle & Son have been charging the State for the paper and this has amounted to \$4,000 or \$5,000. Comptroller Glynn called on the printer to make an explanation as to this, and he said that he had an oral understanding with the Comptroller that the State was to pay for the paper. This proved to be so.

"While the printer was to print the stamps and surrender them only to the Manhattan Bank," said Comptroller Glynn; "he would have Watkins take them to New York city and hand them over to the bank; and although Watkins was a State official, receiving pay from the State, Quavle & Son paid his expenses to New York. And while this paper was to be the property of the State is stored in the loft of Quayle & Sons Green street place and no watchman was

Comptroller Glynn cannot say as to whether any of the paper has been taken. All that he knows is that the number of sheets remaining and the number of sheets of paper that had been converted into stamps don't tally and no proper explana-tion can be made concerning the missing

Since the stock transfer tax law went into effect Watkins says he has destroyed stamps valued at \$5,011,658. No one saw him destroy them and the Comptroller has to take his word that they have been destroyed. Of the first issue \$1,561,008 were destroyed up to June 1, 1906. They were supposed to be defective in manufacture. Of the next issue during last summer and last fall \$202,022 were destroyed for the last fall \$993,042 were destroyed for the same reason. Although it is alleged that the dies used in making the one dollar and two dollar stamps were defective, it has been found that \$174,000 of the stamps debeen found that \$174,000 of the stamps destroyed in 1905 were mostly of the fifty cent denomination. The stamps were placed in the vault of a local security company, and Mr. Watkins says the bad stamps were taken out and replaced by good ones.

On December 29 last Watkins says he took not the cellar of the State House and burned the furnace, under instructions from mptroller Wilson, stamps valued at 1933,607. Of that amount \$1,027,396 had on in the safe deposit vault and \$1,256,211

on in the safe deposit vault and \$1,256,211 season of the safe deposit vault a

Bay on October 1 last, which dissed of.
The is found one of the most glaring illustration in the stamps which have by Watking Fre is found one of the most glaring illustratus of carelessness. The stamps which had see returned were taken by Watkins to the book. He said they were there one night by and no watchman was sent to guard the. However, the security company sa) it did not receive them until Decembers. The [Comptroller's books show that hey were not destroyed until December 1, although Watkins said he destroyed the two days before. Watkins says he could the stamps when he sent says he couled the stamps when he sent them to the oft, but didn't count them when he burd them up. In reality, the Comptroller ys, he never counted any of the stamps

Another samle of Watkins's careless ness was in deang with the printer. While he counted the heets which he gave the printer to be coverted into stamps, Watkins didr't see tat all the sheets were so converted. For he printer would send him to New York with a batch of stamps and thet he would have to take the printer's word that the shets had been used in a proper nanner for the remainder of the

Comptoller Glynnsays that he had been endeavoing to get Vatkins to Albany for some tim, but he is enployed in New York etty nowand. city nowand it was not until yesterday that he ome here. The Comptroller says that Waths told him that Frank D. Leland. an inspect in the sock transfer tax bureau, wa the only one who had seen him burn the amps. Comptroller Glynn also burn the Amps. Comptroller Glynn also says he leaved that the seal of the Comptroller's offit used in connection with the printing of the stamps was left carelessly around the Enter's office.

Six million to hundred thousand dollars worth of stam had been kept in the local safe deposit value.

leposit val and the only one who had to the val was Watkins, who could a key to the var have access to lit any time, day or night. Comptroller Glytintends to have adifferent system than thaind will adopt the same as is ust in Washington by the Federal Governmet in handling its stamps

Winter 'te in Alberta.

From the stroit Free Press. worst featu of winter life in Alberta is the cold wind the blows over those frozen said T. Kalbis of Urbana, Ohio. broad rollingblains offer absolutely bstacle to the sup of the air as it comes down from the frozeNorth, and, as I found when I lived there, & wind will sometime blow in winter in a by that literally seems to freeze the marrow a man's bones. Horses have to be kept on theun when such a wind blowing, for even wh their heavy coats and extra blankets ther is danger of their

from the cold. It is danger of their from the cold. It is danger of their from the cold. It is denoted by the cold. It is denoted by the cold. It is denoted by the cold is denoted by the cold. It is denoted by the cold is denoted

SEIZED GIRL ON STREET.

Kidnapper Chased Several Blocks in Willlamsburg Before He Was Nabbed. Clara Meyer, 12 years old, was on her way from her home at 460 Grand street, Manhattan, vesterday afternoon to visit a cousin at 666 Harrison avenue, Brooklyn, when she was seized by a man and dragged into

a hallway at 167 South Ninth street. The girl was too frightened at first to scream, but finally found her voice and attracted the attention of a man who was passing. As this man approached the doorway, the one who had hold of the Meyer girl ran out into the street dragging her after him. He ran through several streets with a crowd of men and boys pursuing him, and finally was captured on Lee avenue by J. Wesley Flamman, the son of the pastor of St. John's

Methodist Episcopal Church. The man was looked up in the Lee avenue police station on a charge of attempted kidnapping made by the Meyer girl. said that he was David Mentlik of 135 Stockton street, Brooklyn, and that he was a manufacturer of underclothes, with a place of business in New York.

BENDER SAVES \$20,000 IN COAL Extension at Productive Industries in State Charitable Institutions

ALBANY, Feb. 10 .- In his annual report to the Legislature Harry H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, shows saving of \$20,000 in the coal bill of the State charitable institutions, an increase of \$16,000 in the value of institution crops, and a slight decrease in the per capita cost of maintenance, with a continued improvement in the general conditions of the institutions.

"During the year just ended," the report says, "a soap making plant has been installed in the Elmira Reformatory that is now supplying the soap used in all the institutions, which from 1903 to 1906 was purchased under contract. The cost of this soap plant was less than \$500. The tailor shops at the reformatory have commenced the manufacture of uniform suits for the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath.

"Eeveral of the other institutions manufacture their own clothing, shoes, &c. At Randall's Island and Rochester all the uniform suits, caps and shoes are made by inmates. At Syracuse and Rome all the shoes have been repaired in the institutions, at the latter place all the work having been done by inmate labor and in the former by one citizen employee assisted by inmates. At the reformatories for women at Albion and Bedford, the New York State Training School for Girls, at Hudson, and the New York State Custodial Asylum for Feeble Minded Women, at Newark, practically all the dresses and Newark, practically all the dresses and underclothes are made by inmates, giving them occupation that is beneficial and at the same time avoiding the necessity for paying for this labor outside. At the Craig Colony for Epileptics, at Sonyea, there is a brick making plant that is of decided value to the colony and to the State.

"At the New York State Reformatory for Women, at Bedford, more is done in the way of employing the inmates at manual labor than at either of the other institutions for

than at either of the other institutions for female misdemeanants, and with excellent results. At this institution the women results. At this institution the women are employed in grading the grounds, laying cement walks and floors, painting and decorating, cutting ice, harvesting hay and working in the garden. This hard manual labor, Supt. Davis reports, has tended to improve the discipline and is thoroughly enjoyed by the inmates."

A FREIGHT CAR'S END.

Brings Up in the Bone Yard to Be Burned or Carted Away Plecemeal.

From the Kansas City Star. A Big Four live stock car was shoved on repair track in the Cypress yards of the Missouri Pacific railroad one day last week. end was battered in, the sides were bulged out and the heavy timbers supporting the floor were broken and splintered. was out of service, as any one could plainly see, although the big capital letters, "C C looked boldly-even deflantly-at cars standing on the numerous storage tracks near by, as if to say:

"They will fix me up and I will be good for many more runs before I quit this busi-

But as the car rolled on down the repai track it creaked and groaned as if from aches and pains. At last it bumped hard against a heavy steel coal car, which was waiting for a new draw bar. Then it seemed to sigh and say pathetically: "I am all in

"Hello, old 1.855, back again, I see," ex claimed the repair foreman. He stopped and looked at the car critically. He shook his head and chuckled "Well, it's you for the boneyard this time, sure." He gave a sign

to his gang of workmen. The boneyard, as it is called, is the place where all freight cars must go, soon or late if they do not happen to be caught in a wreck and smashed to pieces or burned along the right of way. They may cross and recross the continent, journey from the Lakes to the Gulf, take many side trips on branch lines, tie up in railroad yards or private switches for years and years. But at last, when they are old and worn out, or battered and splintered beyond repair, they all bring up in the

boneyard, and there they are burned. Five freight cars were ablaze in the bone yard when the Big Four car was dumped there that afternoon. Workmen first stripped it of everything of any value that could be used in car repairing—the side doors, the better part of the lumber, the air brakes and couplings, the springs and some of the iron. Then they rolled the body off the trucks and it crashed down the embankment and landed ear a pile of scrap iron where another car had been burned. Four or five boys and two women, with axes, made a rush for it and began hammering off the splintered boards and carrying them away to their homes for kindling and fuel. By and by a man built a fire under each end of the car, and then the flames crackled about it until nothing was left but a pile of bent and twisted iron rods, bolts, nuts and nails.

"When a car is out of service, or is wrecked so it will cost more to repair it than it is worth, we send it to the boneyard," the foreman explained. "That is the easiest and quickest way to dispose of it. Of course we make use of the trucks, the draw bars, springs brake couplings, and some of the wood work, but we always burn what is left.

"Do all the railroad companies burn their worn out cars?" the foreman was asked by a

"Some of them do; some of them don't, he replied. "Some of the roads strip the cars of everything of value, then tear them to pieces and sell the wood at so much for a But we burn them. We send an average of a dozen cars to the boneyard every month from these yards. I do not know just how many they send to the boneyard at other places on the system. Ask me something easy! I could not begin to tell how many freight cars the Missouri Pacific owns. Our business here is to repair cars and we repair hundreds. I suppose the company buys new cars as fast as the old ones are put out of service. New cars are coming to

He pointed to a track on which stood a freight train that had just pulled into the yards.

us all the time. There is a string of them

"What is the average life of a freight car? Well, there you've got me. I don't know. Some of them don't last long; some of them

last for years." "What do you do when a car belonging to another railroad is too badly wrecked or

worn out to repair?" "If a car comes to us from another road and it is in such a condition that we can't get it off our hands, why, there is nothing to do but destroy it."

\$1,945,089.27 FOR CHARITY.

COST OF STATE CHARITABLE IN STITUTIONS LAST YEAR.

State Board Recommends New Custodial Asylum for the Care of the Demented and Feeble Minded and Enlargement

of the Training School for Girls.

ALBANY, Feb. 11 .- An important feature of the report of the State Board of Charities is its recommendation for the establishment of a new custodial asylum for the care of demented epileptics and feeble minded persons who cannot be properly cared for existing institutions. It is shown that at the present time there are more than 450 idiotic and demented helpless idiots in Craig colony who are out of place in an open institution. Besides these it is estimated that there are several hundred idiots and feeble minded persons scattered in institutions throughout the State who should receive custodial care and for whom there is no place in established institutions. The State Board of Charities has therefore recommended the Legislature to meet the situation by providing a custodial asylum, preferably located somewhere in the eastern part of the State.

The report shows that the State appro priated \$1,945,089.27 in 1906 for the charitable institutions, of which amount \$1,347,271.32 was for maintenance and \$428,375 for extraordinary expenses. It recommends for 1907 that the Legislature appropriate for maintenance \$1.415,000 and for new buildings

and improvements \$467,920. There were 7,753 inmates in the alms houses of the State at the close of the fiscal year, and this large number seems to be

ncreasing.
The board recommends that the New York State Training School for Girls be enlarged and that the old prison building be recon-structed into a dormitory for girls. The institution has been compelled to refuse to receive girls committed to it, and the erection of new buildings should be provided for without delay.

The board recommends that the man-

agers of State institutions be required to make the statutory monthly visitations and that a law be passed by which any manager failing for three months to make visita-tions as required shall, unless excused, be considered to have vacated his office. This recommendation is due to the experience of some of the institutions which have been unable to obtain the presence of a quorum for the transaction of business.

The board urges the speedy selection of a site for the New York State Training School for Boys and the removal thereto of the inmates of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. It thinks that the selection has been prolonged and that a report should be made to the present Legislature.

The board recommends the building o The board recommends the building of a hospital pavilion for the Soldiers and Sailors' Home. There are many cases of tuberculosis among the old veterans, and the report recommends, for the protection of the other members of the home and the proper treatment of these patients, that a new pavilion especially devoted to the treatment of tuberculosis be erected.

The record shows that there were 30 518

The record shows that there were 30.618 dependent children remaining in institutions at the close of the fiscal year, an increase of 371. During the year 18,119 had been discharged. During the last ten years the number of institutions for dependent children has remained practically the same, but the population has slowly increased from 27,769 in 1896 to 30,618 in 1908. The larger proportion of these children are in institutions in and about New York city, all under private control. The record shows that there were 30.618

York city, all under private control.

It is fortunate for the State that under its placing out system nearly as many are discharged from the orphan asylums each year as are received. Many of these find homes in excellent families and occasionally the received that the state of homes in excellent families and occasionally the records show that the children have received exceptional training and been fitted for the highest stations in life. On the whole the report shows an en-couraging condition in charitable affairs in the State of New York and indicates

wise management and faithful service on the part of the State Board of Charities.

TROUBLE MAKING POLICE. tain Patrolmen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: crowd which the police had to handle during and after a fire in Forty-ninth street, not long ago was a decidedly respectable crowd. The fire, a very spectacular blaze, attracted a large number of people, and I wish to particularize upon the treatment received by those persons who congregated around the southeast corner of Forty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, of whom I was one. We were for a time confined to within about fifty feet along Forty ninth street from Ninth avenue, and for the most part entirely to the sidewalk, as the road was naturally somewhat of a river, and inasmuch as the fire was at the extreme end of the block on the opposite side of the street we in no way impeded the work of the firemen. Of course, it is understood that pre-vious to this particular time the whole street had been cleared by the police up to this line and from that point a few hundred people could watch the spectacle. A cordon of some six or eight police guarded against any fur-All of this was perfectly reasonable and in order.

After a time, although the crowd was thin ning out somewhat, the police seemed to think that the people remaining had had too good a view, and after a little consultation apparently decided that they would like a horseplay to warm themselves. They ordered the crowd to retire to the extreme corner, and as it ultimately developed, not only to, but around the corner into Ninth corner, and as a minimary developer. No hist avenue, where of course no view at all could be obtained. In this process they backed up their request, which was being readily complied with, even though the necessity for it was not apparent, with force. A tall gentleman who was standing in front of me, who was walking backward, as was every one else, was roughly told to turn around and walk facing the crowd, which he refused to do creating an uncomfortable position both fo police and himself. A policeman then with a few choice remarks proceeded to show him how he would force him to turn around and landed on him six or seven full arm, blows with all the weight he could summon, striking him on the shoulders and chest. Fortunately this gentleman did not appear to be hot headed or quick tempered, or there might have been a different story to tell.

There were other similar incidents, and finally about 1 o'clock the then very small crowd was removed and confined to the two corners on the extreme side of Ninth avenue. Although that avenue was not closed to traffic, inasmuch as the trolley cars and wagons were passing at intervals, another policeman showed his august authority by refusing to allow a gentleman to go up to a point above Forty-ninth street, and used language in refusing to allow him to do so that had a citizen used in the same bawling tone he would have been promptly arrested.

When these policemen were relieved from duty, being, I presume, the reserves, and were returning to their precinct station, six or seven of them took a Twenty-third street crosstown car at Ninth avenue, for which I had been waiting. As soon as three or four were inside they commenced passing remarks to a couple of girls with whom they evidently had no previous acquaintance, who, unfortunately, were not dignified enough to resent it. They kept this conduct up until they left the car at Seventh avenue. Had three or four mere citizens been guilty of such conduct they would probably have been arrested for disorderly conduct.

Such incide

would probably have been arrested for disorderly conduct.

Such incidents as these are what make the
police a laughing stock to the general public.
The whole force is condemned for the actions
of a few who should either never have been
on it or should be expelled when they fail to
uphold its dignity. Had the gentleman who
was punched been a hot head the policeman
might have paid for it with his life.

AUTHORITY WITH JUSTICE. AUTHORITY WITH JUSTICE.
NEW YORK, February 9.

Raid by Band of Foxes.

From the London Daily Mail. curious vulpine raid was witnessed on Sunday on the Manor Farm, Corston, near Malmesbury. A number of unsuspecting fowls were feeding quietly in one of the fields when a band of five foxes appeared. Heading for the fowls, they each picked out one of the unfortunate birds and made of carrying their prey with them.

Continental Tires

THE SUND MONDAY A MIDDLE TO THE SULL STATE

hold world's records for distance racing and non-stop tests.

"Keep Your Eye on Continentals!"

LAKE CHAD A BIG SWAMP. Strange People of Central Afr ica Discov-

ered by Lieut, Alexander Transafrican journeys are now for the nost part matters of comparatively little moment. There is almost a tourist route from Mombasa via the Uganda Railway, the Victoria Nyanza, Ruwenzori and the Pygmy forest to the Congo, and thence by that river to Matadi, where the steamen waits to take the voyager to Antwerp And the Cape to Cairo route is becoming hackneyed and has been accomplished by at least one lady (Miss Mary Hall).

But to cross the continent from the west coast to the Red Sea through the heart of the Soudan is quite another matter, says a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, and has been attempted by very few travellers. Hitherto only one scientific observer has accomplished the feat-Dr. Gustav Nachtigal. Save for the howling wastes of the eastern Sahara the central Soudan is the least known part of Africathe still dark remnant of the continent.

There has just passed through Egypt on his return home a young British officer who has rivalled, if not surpassed, Nachtigal's achievement, Lieut, Boyd Alexander, who, leaving England in the early spring of 1904, has spent the last three years in a journey which began at the mouth of the Niger and ended at Port Soudan.

When the expedition reached the Niger n March, 1904, it consisted of Lieut. Boyd Alexander of the Rifle Brigade, his brother, Capt. Claude Alexander of the Scots Guards. Capt. G. B. Gosling of the Rifle Brigade and P. A. Talbot, B. A. When Lieut. Boyd Alexander reached the Nile he was alone, his brother and Capt. Gosling having died of fever, while Talbot was obliged to return home by the Benue and Niger after having accomplished a great deal of original survey work in Bornu and in the exploration of

The first year's work of the expedition The first year's work of the expedition was spent in the eastern part of northern Nigeria. Capt. Claude Alexander and Mr. Talbot, despite illness and famine, made an excellent survey of the country, completing a triangulation between Ibi on the Benue and Lake Chad. The highest mountains were found to be little over 5,500 feet. A pagan tribe, the Kachai, was met, among whom the women adorn themselves with an ornament tied on behind to resemble a

With a couple of shallow draught steel boats the Gongola River was explored, the boats being afterward taken to pieces and carried across country to the River Komadugu, where they were ence more utilized, Lieut. Alexander navigating them down that river to Lake Chad. On one occasion an attempt was made to raid the boats, but in general the travellers met with no hostility from the inhabitants. A picturesque incident was the relief of a caravan of 700 pilgrims on their way to Mecca—a six years journey from Timbuctoo, the starting place-besieged in a walled town by semi-Berber robber tribes from the Sahara borderland. robber tribes from the Sahara borderland. These freebooters were dispersed by Lieut. Alexander, helped by a force of archers. The first real disaster occurred in November, 1994, when Capt. Claude Alexander died at Maifoni, a place southwest of Lake Chad, of enteric fever, the result of overwork in heavy rains and scarcity of food.

Undeterred by the death of his brother Lieut. Alexander continued his journey. He and Mr. Talbot made a careful survey of Lake Chad, with the result of greatly altering the map of that mysterious lake.

altering the map of that mysterious lake which appears to be little better than a vasi swamp with two large pools of open water Here was found a race of timid folk. Budduma, who build canoes of dried reed stalks tied together in layers and in shape resembling Venetian gondolas. Mosquitoes swarmed in clouds, "making it a perfect

Mr. Talbot having left on his return home Gosling, after three months battling with the reed swamps of Lake Chad, reached the mouth of the Shari on May 25, 1905. Sickness and desertion had greatly reduced numbers of the caravan, but the steel boats were intact and from the French officers in the Shari district the travellers

officers in the Shari district the travellers received every hospitality.
In June, 1905, a start was made from Fort Lamy, a French post on the Shari, for the Ubangi River, the route being partly by water and partly overland. The next nine months was spent in investigating the water system connecting the Shari and the Ubangi and in making further goolgical. the Ubangi and in making further zoological collections. Among other things a com-plete specimen of the okapi was procured on the Welle River.

It was here that Lieut. Alexander was

left to carry on the expedition alone, for on June 13, 1906, Capt. Gosling died, a victim to black water fever.

Having crossed the great equatorial forests, Lieut. Alexander reached the Nile at Lado in December last, and thence made his way to Khartum by the river. the Forcados mouth of the Niger, the journey was begun, to Port Sudan, where it ended, is a distance by the route followed of more than 3,000 miles. Fully twothirds of this long journey was in country very little known—some of it never before visited by any European—and among tribes, some Moslem, some pagan (and cannibal), whose Moslem, some pagan (and cannibal), whose good will was almost invariably obtained by mingled firmness and kindness. Its successful accomplishment places Lieut. Boyd Alexander in the front rank of living African explorers. One of the most im-portant results obtained is a far more acportant results obtained is a far more accurate knowledge of the navigable water-ways connecting the Congo basin with Nigeria, a matter of great moment when the enormous cost of opening up the heart of Africa by railways is considered.

Increased Consumption of Olives.

From the Detroit Free Press. "Detroiters eat 300 per cent. more oliver to-day than they did five years ago," said Frederick Weed. "Grocerymen who formerly seldom heard of olives now make big sale of them. That is true all over the country. "All the olives sold in the United States come from a district within 100 miles of Seville, Spain. The Spaniards have a secret process of preparation that makes these olives the best available. Italian olives are so irregular in size and quality that they are used for oil. California olives also are used for oil, as they will decay when pickled Many Italian olives are sent to this coun-Many Italian olives are sent to this country packed in hogsheads like prunes and these olives are sold exclusively to Italians. Americans will not eat black olives. All Spanish olives are stuffed and otherwise prepared in Spain, whence they are shipped here in 200 gallon barrels. In this country the olives are sorted and bottled. But aside from putting them up in brine in bottles the entire work of preparing them for the table is done in Spain."

> French Peasant's Frugality. From Tit-Bits.

It is estimated that the peasants of the South of France spend on food for a family of five an average of 2d. a day. For breakfast there is bread, with a preparation of salt fish to spread on it; for dinner, stock fish, or a to spread on it; for dinner, stock ish, or a vegetable soup or salad; and for supper, lentils, beans or other vegetables.

Water is the chief drink, with a very thin wine once in a while. Rabbit is occasionally used as a flavor in a vegetable stew, but that is a luxury. Beef or mutton is seldom tasted, Most of them dress poorly. But this economy is not for nothing. Many of them have bank accounts, and in the matter of hard each are well enough off.



FF) FLINTS FINE FURNITURE (



FOUNDED 1840

We quote a portion of our discontinued patterns, all of which are reduced onethird in price, on each floor separately, that our patrons may the more readily find the articles in which they are interested.

The state of the state of the state of	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
MAIN FLOOR.		FOURTH FLOOR.	
Reduced from	To	Reduced from	To
Vernis Martin Table\$26.00	\$17.00	Mahogany Sideboard\$70.00	\$47.00
Vernis Martin Table 30.00	20.00	Mahogany Sideboard 75.00	50.00
Mahogany Wine Table 42.00	21.00	Golden Oak Sideboard 35.00	23.00
White Enamel Tea Table 40.00	26.00	Golden Oak Sideboard 42.00	28.00
Imported Mahogany Table 80.00	30.00	Golden Oak Sideboard 52.00	35.00
Vernis Martin Arm Chair 20.00	13.00	Fumed Oak Sideboard 55.00	36.50
Vernis Martin Rocker 20.00	13.00	Fumed Oak Side Table 35.00	23.00
Vernis Martin Desk 40.00	27.00	Mahogany China Closet 150.00	100,00
Mahogany Desk 37.00	25,00	Golden Oak China Closet 38.00	25.00
Mahogany Desk100.00	00,00	Golden Oak China Closet 65.00	43.00
Mahogany Desk	87.00	Weathered Oak China Closet 45.00	30.00
Mahogany Desk	106.00	Flem. Oak Hanging China Closet 55.00	30.00
Bronze Lamp 20,00	13.00	Fumed Oak Cellarette 11.00	7.25
Bronze and Marble Lamp 40.00	25.00	Fumed Oak Cellarette 19.00	12.50
Bronze Lamp 41.00	27.00	Fumed Oak Cellarette 38.00	25.00
Bronze Lamp 45.00	30.00	Mahogany Extension Table 45.00	30.00
Bronze and China Lamp 60.00	40.00	Mahogany Extension Table 72.00	48.00
Shades 1.25	.85	Golden Oak Extension Table 45.00	30.00
Shades 3.75	2.50	Golden Oak Extension Table 64.00	42.00
Shades 7.50	5.00	Golden Oak Extension Table 88.00	58.50
SECOND FLOOR.		FIFTH FLOOR.	
Reduced from	\$32.00	Reduced from	To
Mahogany Cabinet\$49.00	123.00	Walnut & Gold Twin Beds, each \$150.00	\$100,00
Mahogany Cabinet185.00	56.50	Mahogany Bachelor Chiffonier 65.00	40.00
Gold Cabinet	110.00	Mahogany Chiffonier 65.00	41.00
Gold Cabinet		Mahogany Chiffonier 68.00	42.00
Gold Cabinet	183.00	Mahogany Bachelor Chiffonier 80.00	54.00
White Mahogany Music Cabinet 100.00	66.00	Mahogany Chiffonier 85.00	56.50
Mahogany Pianola Cabinet 45.00	22.50	Mahogany Chiffonier 90.00	60.00
Gold Mirror 9.00	4.00	Mahogany Chiffonier120.00	80.00
Gold Mirror 8.00	5.50	Mahogany Chiffonier210.00	140,00
Gold Mirror	12.00	TY 1 . 1 C 11 C 11 . 200 00	122.00

5.50	Mahagany Chiffonias 210.00	140,00
12.00		133.00
20.00		80.00
216.50		108.00
127.00		16,00
150.00	Manogany Toilet Glass 24.00	
92.00		96.50
		25.00
The state of the s		30,00
		18.00
		30.00
		45.00
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To	Reduced from	
\$36.00	White Enamel Bed\$25.00	\$16.50
50.00	Fumed Oak Bed 37.00	24.50
58.50	Maple Bed 75.00	50.00
70.00	Maple Bed 95.00	63.00
12.00	Enamel Bed and Bureau100.00	66.50
1 To 100		24.00
		24.50
		26.50
		230.00
	Weathered Oak Chiffonier 31.00	20.50
11.00		22.50
14.00		26.50
		46,50
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our Dr	apery Department, as well as all o	ver the
	12,00 20,00 216,50 127,00 150,00 92,00 198,00 48,00 12,00 20,00 50,00 58,50 70,00 12,00 23,00 8,25 12,00 8,00 11,00 14,00 40,00 50,00 53,00 22,00 43,00 31,00 36,00 40,00 56,00	12.00

This is bargain season in our Drapery Department, as well as all over the store. Our Seventh Floor is filled with artistic curtains and draperies of every design, and many prices greatly reduced to make room for our new Spring stock. Many Carpet and Rug advantages may be secured on our Eighth Floor.

We are unable to cite all reduced articles, as it is not advisable to note small articles of which there is only one in stock, but which may be of interest to any one who can make use of this opportunity for selection.

GEO C FLINT CO

43-45-47 WEST 23rd STREET

MEANING OF SOCIALISM.

A Despotism in Which the Liberty of the In-

dividual Would Be Sacrificed. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: cently having to cross the Brooklyn Bridge at an early hour I was impressed by the spectacle of the crowds, multitudes of all ages and sexes, hurrying on to their own work or pleasure. And I thought to myself Truly this is an ideal state of things when the eople with such decorum and order can each pursue his or her own individual without let or hindrance from any one except in the legal restraints of good citizen ship, binding upon all. Yes, an ideal state of society, indeed, that places neither ban nor restriction upon human liberty! But if I understand socialism, any one of its infinit

nor restriction upon human liberty! But if I understand socialism, any one of its infinite varieties, it proposes first of all to curtail, if not entirely to restrict, individual liberty. For it is difficult to see how the State can have supervision over any part of its people without having such control over all. If labor or work and a place to live in are to be dictated to the common people, where can the line be drawn that will permit any to go about their own business in their own way, as at present; and this seems to me the supreme blessing of civilization.

It would appear, then, that socialism means, first and most of all, an intolerable bossism with a vast army of overseers and managers whose occupation would be to tell people what they must do. Herbert Spencer has somewhere pointed out that State socialism would in the end become a slavery to an intolerable board of officials—a despotism that would perpetuate itself.

The history of trade unionism, a despotism without mercy, may perhaps best indicate how the people at large would fare when government by bludgeon had become universal, with an "entertainment committee" at every hamlet and cross road.

It is not the fact that human conditions are not being made better. They are being improved constantly, and there is everything to hope for in the orderly sequence of evolution. If socialism has really anything to offer for human betterment, it must come solely through the same process. Civilization being the eutgrowth of man's experience and effort from the first, it must continue along substantially the same lines, if at all. President Roosevelt's "all men up" is a truly noble sentiment, but it can never be realized in utopian schemes of pulling some men down.

Brooklyn, February 10.

Shot a Horned Rabbit.

BROOKLYN, February 10.

Sidney correspondence St. Paul Pioneer Press Herbert Johnson and John Greenwood living at McPaul, while hunting on a bar in the sissippi River shot a horned rabbit. The rabbit had the appearance of an or dinary cottontail, but in the middle of its head it had a horn five inches in length. The horn was about as big around at its base as a dime and tapered down to a sharp point. In color and substance the horn resembled the horn of a sheep.

Knicker-Think the railroads overcapitalized?

VOCATIONS.

An A ttempt to Apply President Hadley's Classification of Boys

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As an aid. possibly, to your correspondent whose letter you give in to-day's editorial, "What is He Fitted For?" take pleasure in directing his attention to certain remained with me since reading his article, "Mental Types and Their Recognition in Our Schools," in Harper's Magazine a year or so ago. The article is not at hand at this moment or I would quote from it literally.

President Hadley said that in his experience he

found that boys, with few exceptions, fell into three singularly well defined groups: Those interested in facts, in ideas and in affairs. Those interested in facts were the ones we usually describe as being of a scientific type of mind, and

it is from their ranks that we recruit our physicians technologists, engineers, manufacturers, skilled operatives in the many departments of production The idea group were the literary type, the men of

imagination, and from these we get authors of every shade, which includes writers of books as well as of advertisements, journalists, preachers teachers, barristers, artists, designers, inventors men who create things. The men interested in affairs, or the adminis-trative type, become our successful merchants

financiers, legal advisers, our constructive states With this as a basis, the large majority of trades. professions and callings can be placed, and if a man in any one of them discovers that he is in the wrong pigeonhole and is fretful about it, and doesn't

get on, without knowing why, perhaps this bit from Dr. Hadley's experience will assist him. Of course, every one can call to mind acquaint-ances, and draw upon his knowledge of certain prominent citizens, to prove that a man may be erested in ideas as well as in affairs, or he may show a liking also for facts; but after observing people since I read Dr. Hadley's findings, one of these groups, as a rule, has shown out more promi nently than the others in most men.

Cold experience tells us that a man who delights we will say, in affairs, and warts out, perhaps as merchant, is not necessarily a successful merchant but any one who has followed up these practica views as closely as the writer, will be ready to ad mis that this merchant will have a better chance of success in that vocation than if he had under taken something in the other two groups, in which his tastes were not so pronounced. With a knowledge of facts outlined and working from them as a foundation, a floundering man ought to get a start into his line, feel more confi

dence in himself, work out his own salvation and find himself-much as the ship Kipling tells abo PATCHOGUE, L. I., February 8. F. DE GARIS. Least Danger From His Speeches

From the Washington Star. Why were you so anxious to send that

man to Congress?"
"We thought it 'ud be a good thing for the community," answered Farmer Corntossel, "to have him where he could make speeches where folks are paid to listen instead o' interruptin' people at their work arenind hare."



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